

Annual Report

on the

Sanitary Condition

of the

THORNE
RURAL DISTRICT

for the

YEAR 1937

by

J. M. TAYLOR, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical officer of Health

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W. WRIGLEY & SON, PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE

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To the Chairman and Members of the Thorne Rural District Council

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for 1937, as required by the Ministry of Health.

Its arrangement, its condensed nature, and the various statistical tables, are in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry.

The population of the district shows a further fall. The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-1937 is 30,760. This is 500 less than the figure for 1936. The coal mining industry has had the best year for some time, and if in spite of the greater prosperity in the main industry the population still tends to decrease, it is obvious that no increase can occur unless by new industries coming into the district.

Births have decreased again, but only by 18 in 1937. The birth rate is 19·7 per 1,000 population, which compares very favourably with England's rate of 14·9.

Deaths are 11 more than 1936, the total being 287. The actual death rate is 9·33, and when multiplied by the official comparability factor the adjusted rate is exactly the same as England's 12·4.

This is all very satisfactory, but the Infantile Mortality rate again makes a blot on an otherwise fair record. The Infantile Mortality rate for 1937 is 92·4 per 1,000 births while England's rate is only 58.

The housing standard of the district is high, two-thirds of the houses having been built during the last 20 years.

The water supplied by the Thorne and District Water Company is exceptionally good and suitable for infants.

The greater prosperity at the Collieries must have made the high rents of houses a less onerous burden.

And yet the number of infants dying under 1 year has gone up.

Can the high birth rate be the cause? Does it mean that when babies are numerous less care is taken by mothers of their own health in the ante-natal stage, and of the feeding and care of the babies after they arrive?

The problem is not entirely a local one, for of the total of 56 deaths 13 occurred outside the district, but were added to the district's list because of the families being domiciled here.

The West Riding County Council is the body whose responsibility it is to tackle this problem, and their efforts are on a large scale.

They have four ante-natal centres and four child welfare centres at work in the district.

Four whole-time health visitors work in connection with these centres.

The following benefits can be obtained for necessitous cases :

- (1) Provision of dried Milk and Virol.
- (2) Provision of orthopaedic treatment and surgical appliances.
- (3) Convalescent treatment for mothers at Homes.
- (4) Hospital treatment for ailing children.
- (5) Dental Treatment.
- (6) Attendance by qualified mid-wives.
- (7) Nursing Home treatment at confinements if desired.

The families of the unemployed can generally get these benefits free. Others can get them at reduced rates. It is surprising that the Infantile Mortality rate keeps at such a high figure.

As regards Infectious Diseases, the year's experience is about average. Diphtheria again proved troublesome in the second half of the year, but the case rate was not higher than for England as a whole. The only method, at present available, of reducing the number of cases of Diphtheria is to give as many school children as possible the preventive inoculations. The County Council offered this treatment free in all the schools and about 350 acceptances were received.

I have to thank the Clerk and others for supplying me with figures necessary for the completion of the Report.

Yours obediently,

J. M. TAYLOR,

May 25th, 1938

Medical Officer of Health

Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition OF THE THORNE RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year ending December 31st, 1937

General Statistics relating to the Rural District

The Rural District comprises five civil parishes, and has an area of 38,419 acres.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population, mid-1937, is 30,760.

The total number of inhabited houses in the district at the end of 1937, according to the rate books, was 7,021.

Rateable Value of District	.....	.....	£103,115
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	.....	£382

The number of inhabited houses, according to the rate books, in each parish were :

Fishlake	.....	.....	155
Hatfield	.....	.....	1871
Stainforth	.....	.....	1570
Sykehouse	.....	.....	121
Thorne	.....	.....	3304
			<hr/>
			7021
			<hr/>

Further details are given in the following table :

Thorne (Trent Catchment Board)	.....	2678
Thorne (Ouse Catchment Board)	.....	626—3304
Stainforth (Trent Catchment Board)	.....	1460
Stainforth (Ouse Catchment Board)	.....	110—1570
Hatfield (Lighting)	.....	1766
Hatfield (Non-Lighting)	.....	105—1871
Fishlake	.....	155
Sykehouse	.....	121
		<hr/>
		7021
		<hr/>

Industries

Hatfield Main Colliery, owned by the Carlton Main Colliery Company, is situated in Stainforth parish.

Thorne Colliery, owned by Messrs. Pease and Partners, is situated at Moorends in Thorne parish.

These are Collieries of the largest class.

Other industries are agriculture, shipbuilding, brewing, and canal transport.

The shipbuilding yards had a busy year in the construction of small motor vessels, barges, lighters, and tugs.

Vital Statistics

The estimate of population supplied by the Registrar-General for calculating the birth and death rates for the district for 1937, is 30,760.

This figure is 500 less than that for 1936.

The total number of Live Births during 1937 was 606.

Of these 303 were males and 303 females.

Legitimate births numbered 570.

Of these legitimate births 283 were males and 287 females.

Illegitimate births numbered 36.

Of the illegitimate births 20 were males and 16 females.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 19·7.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 for England is 14·9.

The total number of Stillbirths was 38.

Of these 20 were males and 18 females.

Four males and one female were illegitimate.

The Stillbirth rate for the district per 1,000 total (live and still) births is 59·0.

The Stillbirth rate for the district per 1,000 population is 1·23.

The Stillbirth rate for England per 1,000 population is 0·6.

The total number of Deaths during 1937 was 287.

Of these 143 were males and 144 were females.

The actual or crude death rate for the district is 9·33 deaths per 1,000 population.

The Registrar General again supplies a comparability factor of 1·33, by which the crude death rate of the district should be multiplied in order to make it comparable from a mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the country as a whole, or with other districts.

The adjusted death rate is 12·4.

The death rate for England is 12·4.

The following table gives the crude death rates for the district as calculated for the years 1933 to 1937, together with the adjusted rates:—

		Crude Rate		Adjusted Rate
1933	.....	10'46	.....	13'9
1934	.....	8'15	.....	10'8
1935	.....	9'39	.....	12'49
1936	.....	8'8	.....	11'7
1937	.....	9'33	.....	12'4

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year

The total number was 56.

Of these 26 were males and 30 were females.

21 males and 28 females were legitimate.

5 males and 2 females were illegitimate.

The death rate of infants under one year per 1,000 live births is 92'4.

The corresponding death rate for England is 58.

The death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 85'9.

The death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births is 138'9.

The following table gives the Infantile Death Rate for the last six years:—

1932	.....	95'5	per 1,000 births
1933	.....	105'4	" "
1934	.....	57'9	" "
1935	.....	83'9	" "
1936	.....	78'5	" "
1937	.....	92'4	" "

Of the year's total of 56 deaths, no fewer than 32 were due to Congenital Debility and Premature Births.

The Registered causes of these 32 deaths may be further classified as follows:—

Congenital Debility and Premature birth	.....	15
Atelectasis	.....	2
Accidental death at birth	.....	2
Umbilical hæmorrhage	.....	1
Congenital heart disease	.....	4
Marasmus	.....	4
Congenital malformations	.....	2
Hydrocephalus	.....	1
Pemphigus	.....	1

This group of deaths alone gives a mortality rate of 52·8 per 1,000 population, almost as much as the rate for all causes in England.

Other causes of mortality were:—

Broncho-pneumonia	.....	.....	8
Gastro-enteritis	.....	.....	5
Convulsions	.....	.....	5
Henochs Purpura	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis	.....	.....	3
Pneumonia	.....	.....	1

It is disappointing to have to record a substantial increase in the Infantile death rate. The rate this year is the worst since 1933. Gastro-enteritis shows a decrease at five deaths, but the five deaths from Convulsions may well have been due to the same cause. The West Riding County Council has made extensive arrangements in the district for supplying mothers with advice and treatment before the birth of their children, and for advising on the diet of the children after their birth.

There are four Ante-Natal Centres and four Child Welfare Centres in the district, at which four whole time County Council nurses are engaged. In addition there are seven whole time County Midwives, one part time County Midwife, in practice in the district. Two certified midwives are also in private practice.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages), 37
 Deaths from Measles (all ages), none
 Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 2
 Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 4

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES:—

From Sepsis, none
 Other causes, 2

The death rate from puerperal causes per 1,000 total (live and still) births is 3·1.

The corresponding rate for England is 3·11.

Unemployment

On December 20th, 1937, there were 1,371 persons in the district registered as wholly unemployed. This compares with a figure of 1,588 in December 1936, and 1,868 at the end of 1935.

Of the 1,371 persons at the end of 1937,

1125 were men
 60 were women
 34 were boys
 152 were girls

Causes of Death in the Thorne Rural District, as supplied by the Registrar General

Causes of Death				M	F
All causes	.....	.....	.....	143	144
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	7	5
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	2	0
Cancer	.....	.....	.....	18	19
Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	14	11
Heart Disease	.....	.....	.....	20	29
Aneurysm	.....	.....	.....	1	0
Other circulatory diseases	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	.....	.....	.....	12	13
Other respiratory diseases	.....	.....	.....	0	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	.....	.....	.....	4	0
Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	1	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Other Liver diseases	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Other Digestive diseases	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Other Puerperal diseases	.....	.....	.....	0	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	.....	.....	.....	11	21
Senility	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Suicide	.....	.....	.....	2	0
Other violence	.....	.....	.....	14	6
Other defined diseases	.....	.....	.....	12	8

Notifiable Diseases during the Year (other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	40	6	—
Diphtheria	44	42	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	13	—
Pneumonia	31	—	—
Erysipelas	7	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	2	—

The following table gives a summary of the Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum) notified during the year, and arranged in age periods.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis
Age Periods						
0	—	—	3	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	2	—	—	—	1
3	2	3	2	—	—	—
4	5	3	—	1	—	—
5	14	22	3	1	—	—
10	8	11	2	—	—	—
15	5	1	1	—	5	—
25	1	2	1	—	7	—
35	3	—	3	2	3	—
45	—	—	13	3	—	—
65	—	—	3	—	—	—
And upwards	40	44	31	7	15	1

Diphtheria

The 44 cases were distributed amongst the parishes as follows:

	No. of Cases
Thorne	3
Stainforth	21
Hatfield	18
Sykehouse	2

They occurred during the year as follows :

	No. of cases
January	2
February	2
March	2
April	0
May	7
June	7
July	4
August	5
September	6
October	1
November	2
December	6

Diphtheria case rate for the district works out at 1'43 per 1,000 population, whereas the rate for England is 1'49.

In 1934 there were 106 cases of Diphtheria, and in 1935, 91 cases. In 1937 we had the small total of 13. Unfortunately an outbreak in a neighbouring parish spread to Stainforth, and since then we have had an increased number of cases.

In the second half of the year the West Riding County Council acceded to my request for a further offer of immunisation to children of all schools in the district. Acceptances were received from the parents of 339 children. The parishes contributed to this total as follows :

Thorne	.....	187
Stainforth	.....	104
Hatfield	.....	135
Fishlake	.....	8
Sykehouse	.....	9

Scarlet Fever

During 1936, there were 23 cases, mostly of a mild type. During 1937, there were 44 cases, of which six were sent to hospital for treatment. The other cases were isolated in their homes and were supplied by the Council with Eucalyptus Oil for innuction purposes.

The case rate per 1,000 population for this district is 1'3.

The case rate per 1,000 population for England is 2'33.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Of the 15 cases, three were notified locally. Twelve were notified to Doncaster County Borough and reached me at later dates. Of the twelve cases notified from Doncaster, eleven were cases of septic abortion.

The West Riding County Council has made excellent provision for the treatment and nursing of these cases at Edenfield Nursing Home, Doncaster. If a medical man in attendance on a case desires to have it removed to hospital, all he has to do is to indicate his wish on the notification form provided, and in every case so far the County Medical Officer has at once granted the request.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917

No vaccinations under these regulations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Verminous Persons

The only facilities in the area are those offered by the Public Assistance Infirmaries.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives a summary of the cases notified during the year, also of the deaths, arranged in age periods.

		New Cases				Deaths			
Age Periods		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1		0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
5		0	1	4	2	0	0	0	1
15		3	1	0	0	4	4	0	0
25		1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
35		3	2	1	2	1	2	0	0
45		3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55		2	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
And upwards	65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		13	10	7	7	7	8	0	3

Of the 18 Tuberculosis deaths three had not been notified locally.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation 1925

No case has been notified relating to a Tuberculous employee in the milk trade, and therefore no occasion has arisen either for action under articles 3, 5 and 6, or under section 62, Public Health Act, 1925, to remove a Tuberculous patient to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Cases:

Notified	Treated at home	Treated in Hospital	Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
14	7	7	14	0	0	0

School Closures

No fewer than 15 schools were closed in 1937. They were all closed during the big Influenza epidemic of January and February.

Hatfield Woodhouse Council School	.....	Influenza	.....	19	Jan.—30	Jan.
Fishlake Endowed	.....	do	.....	19	"	30 "
Thorne Travis	.....	do	.....	20	"	30 "
Thorne Council Infants	.....	do	.....	20	"	30 "
Thorne Junior Mixed	.....	do	.....	20	"	30 "
Thorne Senior Boys	.....	do	.....	20	"	30 "
Thorne Junior Boys (Old Grammar)	.....	do	.....	20	"	30 "
Sykehouse	.....	do	.....	27	"	6 Feb.

School Closures—continued

Infants (1), Moorends	}					
Infants (2), Moorends						
Junior Girls, Moorends				do	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Junior Boys, Moorends						
Senior Girls, Moorends						
Hatfield Levels Council School				do	1 Feb.—10	„
Hatfield (Doncaster Road)				do	2 „ 9	„

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928

There are no premises in the district which come under these Acts.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, etc. in the District

Professional Nursing in the Home

District Nurse at Hatfield, supported by the Hatfield Nursing Association.

District Nurse at Stainforth, supported by the Stainforth Nursing Association.

District Nurse at Thorne, supported by the Thorne Nursing Association.

The Nurses of these three Associations do not nurse cases of infectious disease.

Midwives

There are 10 midwives practising in the district. Seven of these are whole time midwives working for the West Riding County Council. One is a District Nurse who also does midwifery. Two are in independent practice. The following list gives their names and addresses.

Name and Address	Remarks
Miss R. Autherson, 17 Durham Avenue, Thorne	Whole time
Mrs. J. E. C. Green, 68 Doncaster Road, Hatfield	„
Mrs. E. F. Holroyd, 26 Micklethwaite Road, Moorends	„
Mrs. S. Kenyon, 40 Princess Avenue, Stainforth	„
Mrs. L. Roughsedge, 256 Broadway, Dunscoft	„
Mrs. B. E. Sandelands, "Aldersyde," East Lane, Stainforth	„
Mrs. E. Smith, 45 Wembley Road, Moorends	„
Miss S. B. E. Turner, 5 Field Road, Stainforth	District Nurse
Mrs. A. P. Close, 22 Stanley Grove, Dunscoft	Independent
Mrs. A. King, 2 Miller Lane, Thorne	„

Clinics

Child Welfare Centres:

Thorne	Wednesdays	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Temperance Institute
Stainforth.....	Tuesdays	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	New Wesley Church
Dunscroft.....	Tuesdays	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Church Hall
Moorends.....	Tuesdays	2 p.m.—4 p.m.	Wesleyan Chapel

Ante-Natal Clinics:

Thorne—Alternate Mondays in the Temperance Institute.

Dunscroft—2nd and 4th Fridays in the month, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Stainforth—1st Wednesday in the month, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m., New Wesley Church.

Moorends—2nd Wednesday in the month, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., Wesleyan Chapel.

Tuberculosis Dispensary at Thorne, under the management of the West Riding County Council, is held on Fridays, 10 a.m.

Venereal Diseases. A Clinic is held at Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Women and children—Mondays 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Men—Tuesdays, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Fridays, 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Hospitals

The Thorne Workhouse Infirmary is now closed.

The Isolation Hospital at Thorne was closed in August, 1930.

Cases requiring surgical treatment are mostly sent to Doncaster Royal Infirmary, though the hospitals at Hull, Leeds and Sheffield also take in some of the cases from the district. There is practically no provision for the treatment of medical cases in hospitals. Doncaster Infirmary is overtaxed by the large number of surgical cases requiring admission.

Institutional provision for the care of mental defectives is entirely in the hands of the West Riding County Council. Cases from this district go to Wadsley Asylum, near Sheffield and Wakefield Mental Hospital.

Maternity cases are admitted to the Edenfield Nursing Home at Doncaster. Twenty beds are reserved for the West Riding County Council, and any prospective mother from the district can, if she so wishes, arrange to have her confinement there. It is advisable to communicate beforehand with Dr. T. N. V. Potts, County Hall, Wakefield, who will send details of the financial arrangements. It may be stated that the charges are strictly in accordance with the income of the household, and that no case is refused on the ground of poverty.

Ambulance Facilities

Infectious Cases. The motor ambulance from Conisborough Joint Board Hospital removes infectious cases.

For Accident Cases. Ambulances are stationed at Thorne Colliery and Hatfield Main Colliery.

There is one Ambulance at Stainforth and one at Moorends which can be hired by the public.

Bacteriology

Containers for sputum and sterile swabs for suspected throat cases are supplied on request to medical men. The examinations are made without charge by the County Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is supplied free of charge for use in notified cases and contacts.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC.

The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the district:

ACT	ADOPTION
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	1891
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	1890
Notification of Births Act, 1907	1914
P. H. Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (parts of 2, 3, 4 & 5)	1923
Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 17, 18 & 19)	1928

The following Bye-Laws and Regulations are in force in the district:

BYE-LAWS	ADOPTION
Private Scavenging	1883
Prevention of Nuisances	1887
Common Lodging Houses	1883
New Streets and Buildings	1894
" " " (amended)	1912
Slaughter Houses	1883
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order	1900

Notification of Births Act

The West Riding County Council is the Authority under the Act.

Three whole time Nurses are stationed in the District for the work of Health Visiting and School Nursing.

The Parish of Sykehouse is visited by a nurse from Goole, and Stainforth Parish by a nurse from Barnby Dun.

WATER SUPPLY

An analysis of the water from the Thorne and District Water Company's supply to Moorends made in June 1937 gave results as follows:

Number of organisms per cc. after 3 days at 20° to 22°c.—300

Number of organisms per cc. after 2 days at 37°c.—75

Bacillus Coli-Aerogenes. Number per 100 cc.—nil

The County Analysts' opinion was, "This water is of a satisfactory bacterial quality. The total count is higher than would be expected for the Bore Water, but probably a flushing of the pipes would give the desired results."

In June 1937 the Thorne and District Water Company's supply to Thorne gave the following results:

Number of organisms per cc. after 3 days at 20° to 22°c.—55

Number of organisms per cc. after 2 days at 37°c.—1

Bacillus Coli-Aerogenes. Number per 100 cc.—nil

The County Analysts' opinion was, "This water is of a good bacterial quality."

The water supply to the houses of the Dimsville Estates Ltd. was also analysed in June:

Number of organisms per cc. after 3 days at 20° to 22°c.—32

Number of organisms per cc. after 2 days at 37°c.—nil

Bacillus Coli-Aerogenes. Number per 100 cc.—nil

The County Analysts' opinion was, "This water is of good bacterial quality."

SEWERAGE

There was no extension in any of the sewerage systems during 1937.

Plans for new sewers for the Ellison Street and Kirton Lane districts of Thorne are before the Ministry of Health.

The outfall works at Thorne are inadequate. Proposals for two new Dortmund tanks are also before the Ministry.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

J. M. Taylor, Medical Officer of Health, half of whose salary is paid out of the County Fund. He is a part time officer, and D.P.H. of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

B. Woodley, C.R. San. I., Sanitary Inspector, half of whose salary is paid out of the County Fund. He is a full time officer, and is also a qualified Inspector of Meat, holding the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

W. Bell, M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector, half of whose salary is paid out of the County Fund. He is a full time officer, and is also a qualified Inspector of Meat, holding the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare

Stainforth, Hatfield and Moorends—One of the Assistants of the County Medical Officer.

Thorne—Dr. J. M. Taylor.

District Medical Officers under Poor Law Acts and Public Vaccinators

Parish of Hatfield—Dr. C. D. Walker.

Parishes of Fishlake, Stainforth, Sykehouse—Dr. R. M. L. Anderson.

Parish of Thorne—Dr. W. Henry, District Medical Officer.

Parish of Thorne—Dr. J. M. Taylor, Public Vaccinator.

Vaccination Officer—Mr. H. E. Newton, The Hall, Thorne.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. B. Woodley on behalf of the Sanitary Inspectors reports as follows :

Dairies and Cowsheds, etc.

152 Wholesale Traders on the Register.

99 Retail Traders on the Register.

All Cowsheds are inspected twice a year under Articles 1 and 25 Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

As regards cleanliness, the cowsheds have been kept in a fair state of cleanliness, and a number of alterations have been made in 1937.

Shop Acts, 1934

54 Shops inspected.

8 Exemptions given.

35 Shops entered on Register.

Bakehouses

9 Bakehouses on the Register.

All inspected during the year.

1 required lime-washing.

Slaughter Houses

14 on Register

Registered 4

Licensed 10

Common Lodging Houses

3 on Register

All kept in satisfactory condition

Canal Boats

178 on Register

19 Inspected

159 Boats in use

Factories and Workshops

70 Workshops

2 Factories

1 Workshop required lime-washing

House Scavenging

This is done by contract in the parishes of Thorne, Stainforth and Hatfield.

It has been done satisfactorily

Closet Accommodation in the District

No. of Box Closets, 384

No. of Privies with Covered Middens, 1,045

No. of Water Closets, 4,859

There were 30 conversions from box closets and privy middens to water closets during the year.

New Houses

No. of new houses built during the year, 14

Nuisances

Total number of Inspections during 1937, 152

Total number of Nuisances during 1937, 146

Total number of Nuisances abated during 1937, 148

Meat

Meat is inspected at the time of slaughter, or as soon after slaughter as possible.

No marking of meat is done under the Meat Regulations of 1924.

All stalls, vehicles, shops and stores are inspected regularly.

There is no public slaughter house

All diseased meat is collected and burned in the local Colliery furnaces.

Caroases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	712	259	23	1601	1859
Number inspected	712	259	23	1601	1859
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	nil	nil	nil	3	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	2	2	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1·4%	·77%	8·7%	·25%	0·1%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	9	nil	nil	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2·6%	3·47%	nil	nil	0·75%

Swimming Baths and Pools

There is one privately owned swimming pool in Hatfield parish. The water was kept in a satisfactory condition throughout the season.

HOUSING

Number of New Houses erected during 1937

(1) State Aided	none
(a) by the Local Authority	none
(b) by Private Enterprise	none
(Public Utility Societies, etc.)	
(2) Without State Aid	14

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	209
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	277
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	140
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	146
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Houses and Caravans	103
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	52

2. *Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	25
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :*

(a)—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	37
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	37
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(c)—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	nil
(d)—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :*

(a)—1 Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	nil
2 Number of families dwelling therein	nil
3 Number of persons dwelling therein	nil
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	nil
(c)—1 Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	nil
2 Number of persons concerned in such cases	nil
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	nil

